# RINGWALT & AVER

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STATES TAXABLE STATES

Pike's Opera - House Building.

## THE PRESS.

Printed by "Caloric." CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

What it Costs to be a Woman.

In ancient Egypt it was as much as a Hebrew's life was worth to be born a boy, as the government was afraid that the Hebrews would be presently more numerous than their masters, and so ordered that every male child should be slain. In Hindostan, America, and some other places, the great offence seems to be in

being born a female. A certain converted Brahmin, Joguth Gangooly, by name, in a lecture delivered in one of our city churches, the other evening, stated that when a female child was born to a house, the general air about the place was as if a funeral were going on and, (said he) even the mother, so great is the prejudice of her education, "whilst her maternal heart smiles with one eye. weeps with the other." It is clear that the Hindoos do not consider women a desirable institution. In America, we are certainly more tolerant of female existence; indeed it is evident that we have discovered that women are pleasant things with which to beguile an unemployed hour; but still we make them pay roundly for being women. Each country, and each city, has its tariff of prices for such an eccentricity as being born anything but a man. Not that we go around and place a certain capitation-tax upon every petticoat; but it amounts to the same thing in the end,-that is, they must do something to live; and in paying them for their work, we strike off a certain amount for the employer on account of

the irregularity (i. e. femality) of the employee. We do not mean that this is an American peculiarity either. "We took some pains," says the Westminister Review, "to ascertain the relative wages of men and women employed in the same trades, and, almost in every instance, it appeared that for the same work, performed in the same time, they received one-third less, sometimes one-half less, than men, without any inferiority of skill being alleged. One master gravely said that he paid women less, because they ate less." Now, we reason, if the work was the same, the time occupied the same, and the skill not inferior, that other third or half of the regular man's wages must have been deducted simply because of the laborer's womanhood. We have lately examined the woman-tax in Cincinnati, and find that in tailoring she has to pay from three to five hundred dollars PER ANNUM for her sex; and that in our public schools she has to pay a still handsomer sum. It is generally known that our female teachers, in this city, are not surpassed, if equaled, by the male; yet, in the High Schools, where the male teachers get \$1,750, \$1,320, \$1,200, the women get \$1,000, \$700, \$504; in the

district schools and intermediate, men, for

the same work, have an average of about

four times as much as the women. Fine

tariff, that,-isn't it? The reason for this

difference would seem to be that a woman

is not expected to last as long as a man,-

her health is more apt to fail, her rainy

days come; then wouldn't it be a dread-

ful thing to imagine that she had money

laid up against said rainy days? That's

about as good a reason as the manufac-

turer had who paid them less, because

they ate less. The fact is, that it won't

do to give women quite enough to live

comfortably on and support their helpless

mothers; it makes them too independent;

they will not be compelled then to catch

at an alliance with every puppy who has

an "establishment;" they will not suffi-

ciently cultivate the fine art of husband-

hunting. We are sorry if this reasoning

doesn't satisfy any caviler; it's the best

we can obtain on the matter. Besides it

would be a wicked and unevangelical

imitation of evil things, to pay women

equal prices. The theater pays them

large prices for going before audiences in

low-necked and high-kirtled dresses.

And then there is a certain nameless

course of life, which, if they be pretty,

brings money enough. Whether, how-

ever, the "children of this world are not

wiser in their generation than the child-

ren of light;" whether by virtue's not bidding for woman so high as vice,—we

are not every day building a steep path

for her down to the abyeses of society-

is a question which the reader hereof may take home with him to ponder. At

any rate, as conscientions journalists, we

must advise all who intend to be born

diction is given of crimes and offences, and a police force keeps day and night watch over the peace. And there is good reason for this authority which abridges the liberty of the citizen, for the general good of the dense mass, of which he is a part. So, also, is the reason good which levies heavy taxes upon property, to promote the same general welfare. It is often money well laid out; but, at the same time, while the expenditure of a city is large, the talent required to manage its finances should be of a high order. The ways and means of revenue can not be too closely calculated, and the constantly augmenting scale of expenses must be held as much as possible in check.

Street Railroads.

city have, for many ages, been considered to

authorize uncommon grants of power, and un-

The health and comfort of the people of a

Among the producing assets of the city will be this new Railroad system, just now in process of construction. In what manner it may be made most available for the purpose of yielding revenue, is a grave question. We see it stated that there is a suggestion of retaining so much on every pastenger, which deserves attention. Some such charge on the passengers through New Jersey by the Camden and Amboy Railroad has yielded enough almost to defray the police expenses. And yet it is charged that the Railroad controls the politics of the State, corrupting the officers and oppressing the people. Whether the tariff on passengers can work free of objections, is not certain. It should be further discussed by the Council and the press. We have not yet seen the argument upon that point as fully presented as it deserves to be. We wait for the facts.

It is very certain, however, that the companies who get the railroad privilege in our streets ought to keep the streets in order, so far as the eavement is concerned; and preserve the tranit of every description of vehicles and persons

We observe further, that the Council have not as yet limited the time for the expiration of the privilege of the corporators. That limit ought to be fixed by the law in the very beginning; and it ought not to exceed the lifetime of a generation-twenty years. Longer time than this, it would not clearly appear that the people now living had a right to bind themselves, and those who by the course of nature are to follow them. Such was the mature and elaborate opinion of Jefferson expressed to Madison in his letters from France; and such is the abstract conviction of a great many thinkers. Such is the drift of the age, but not the practice of statesmen in either the state or federal government. The ruinous weight of constantly increasing public debt, however, and the anxious impatience of the people under it; the low scale of morality which characterizes dealings with trust funds of every sort, make the question one of paramount importance. It is likely that the legal, as well as the moral obligation of great posthumous engagements will be more closely scrutinized by all interested. hereafter, some period for the limit of the public debt will probably be assigned to the time it has to run, or a limit to its aggregate, has been defined in Ohio. Other engagements than those for borrowing money, will probably be governed by the financial policy which will

have to be adopted.

The Street Railroads ought not to go out of our hands for longer than twenty years; a contract by public outcry with the highest bidder, country highways by Railroad have been allowed to become private property in perpetuity: though we believe that even there, the right is reserved in some of the Railroad acts, to purchase at a certain price calculated on the profits. That is, not enough even under the aristocratic institutions of Great Britian. The Railroad Companies should only have had control of the public thoroughfares for a limited time, at the expiration of which time they should be required to restore their privilege to the nation. Parliament might thus have made provision for large reduction of the debt. In France, railroad grants are for a given period; and after that, the property is taken by the Government at a fair valuation. It is a pity that the United States had not followed the latter's example. In our cities, the reason is the stronger; and in Cincinnati we should by all means limit the time of the railroad grants. It will not do to depend, as some do, on the legislative power to repeal charters given by the Constitution. Railroads of every sort will combine to prostrate its exercise. Let it be clearly understood at the start-that is the best and only way to prevent difficulty; here as any other evil is prevented-by anticipating and providing for it.

VAULTING AMBITION HAS OVERLEAPED IT-SELF-THE VERDICT .-- A jury has, to all intents and purposes, turned the "Cincinnati Street Railroad Co." out of Court. Their expectation evidently was, to get the franchises ought, for an inconsiderable compensation. We believe that their disappointment will be source of gratification to the people. The people don't want an unfair thing, and will not allow it willingly to others. The least sum twelve citizens could agree that such an outrageous "monopoly" could be endured for, was one quarter of a million of dollars. Gentlemen, please walk up to the Captain's Office and settle! This, truly, is a "settler"-seience and art, eloquence, and imported efforts all retire before the magical figures that the ury present-\$250,000 !

A. V. Hofks, Prussian born, but now a naturalized citizen of United States, sets forth at large in a communication to the Volksfreund (German Democratic) of this city, his omplaint of Secretary Cass, who cavalierly passes him over to the subjection of the military laws of a land from which he has renounced all fealty.

THE habit of using the services of public school pupils to run errands, during recitation hours, has been abused, and teachers are now probibited from it altogether. Young America s to be lackey no longer.

DR. M. B. Wright has been called on by a large number of citizens to deliver his lecture on the duty of Society, to provide asylums for Inebriates. He has consented to do so at Smith & Nixon's Hall on Thursday night.

HOOK AND LADD-ER .- A lad named Ladd, eaught his chin on a hook in the Sixth street market, while playing hookey, yesterday. His hereafter to be born boys, until some hold giving way the hook scriously mutilated changes are made in the duties on women. I the nostril of the boy.

LAW REPORT.

SUPERIOR COURT. In room No. 1, Judge Hoadley heard sub Room No. 3, Vance vs. Keck and others. A

Room No. 3, Vance vs. Keck and others. A proceeding before Judge Storer, to set aside a conveyance from Geo. Keck to Charles Keck, alleged to be fraudulent as against creditors.

It was held by the Court that the sale was void, both because of the length of credit given, and of the irresponsibility of the purchaser. Also, that the assignces of the notes given for the purchase money took the same usual expenditures of money. Summary juris-

given for the purchase money took the same subject to the right of other creditors, as asserted in this proceeding. A lengthened opinion was delivered in the case.

Coffin & Mitchell, Snow & Bradstreet, and E.

Mills, for plaintiff. Fox & Fox, and Worthing-

ton & Matthews, on the other side. ATTACHING Hogs.-Smith and others vs. Risk and others, and Bush vs. same. In this case a motion was made on behalf of the late Sheriff, (R. Mathers,) to amend his return upon a writ of attachment in the above cases. It appeared the Sheriff attached a number of swine in some pens, and had made a mistake

as to the number.

Judge Storer remarked that the difficulty in the case was that the hogs would not stand still to be counted. The Sheriff should, therefore, have leave to amend. Several decrees were entered in this branch

COMMON PLEAS. In room No. 2, Judge Mallon and a jury was engaged in trying a suit brought by Isabella Colschear against W. Chepman, to recover for the maintenance of an illegitimate The paternity was denied on the part of defense. Verdiet of guilty.
Platt and Kirby for plaintiff; Judge Johnston and J. Douglas for defense.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.—In room No. 3, before Judge Dickson, John Patten, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, tendered a plea of assault and battery; which was accepted. It appeared that the accused and a man named S. Stapleton, (on whom the assault was com-mitted) were hucksters in the market, and had a difficulty in relation to the stands they occu-pied, and the defendant struck the other party with the handle of a hatchet. He had already been in custody on the charge for several weeks, and the Court now sentenced him to six days confinement in the dungeon of the jail. Chas. Kruger was placed on trial, charged with an assault on Mary Jane Brown.

PROBATE COURT. THE JURY IN THE STREET RAILBOAD CASE. The Jury in this case came into Court and asked instructions as to whether they should look to prospective damages, or simply to those that would ensue immediately upon the estabishment of the road by the company.

Judge Hilton informed them that they should look to both. But they were not to base their calculations upon any hypothetical or merely probable case; but in the matter of prospective damages to consider only those consequences which would follow naturally or inevitably from a given state of facts, as made out by the testimony; and they should be matters over and above the ordinary expenses. In other words they must make the city whole, in relation to all necessary additional expenses she should be

Mr. Robb, (a Juror)-It has been suggested to me to inquire whether the Jury should be

governed by the constitution and the statute in making up their verdict. Court—You can take the statutes and examine the whole law on the subject; but you must take it connective with the exposition the

Court has given you. Mr. Robb—I thoug -I thought myself that we could not pass on the constitutionality of the consti-tution. (Laughter). Court-It is the question of damages you have to consider.

The Jury then retired to their room. At a late hour the jury again came into Court and inquired whether they could re-turn a verdict assessing an annual sum

gainst the Company.

The Court was at first inclined to think such verdict might be returned, but on turn-ing to the statute which states that "Compensation must be made in full" before the ap-propriation can be made, Judge Hilton re-marked that the verdict must be for one sum.

Mr. Robb-If we do not agree before the ourt adjourn, are we to remain out all Court—We expect, gentlemen, you can agree. It is incomprehensible to me why you should not. The law you take from me, and if I am wrong the question can be taken to a higher Court. So that the only matter for your inquiry is as to the damages for the right of way. As it was in testimony, there

ould be no interruption to the ordinary travel, but that in consequence of these sewers, Mr. Lippitt-I shall object to the Court charging the jury further on this matter.

Court—I do not propose to charge them.

They have come in for instructions.

Mr. Robb-Can we seal our verdict if we greef Court-1 shall come up to Court if sent for. Mr. Strohman, (a Juror)-You need not talk about agreeing. [A laugh.]
Mr. Cunningham (another Juror)—There

s no use in sending us back-we might as well hope to fly as to agree. The jury had to return to their room. [It was stated that the range of difference

between the jurors on the question of dama-ges was about \$1,000,000.] LATER STILL-VERDICT .- About seven o'clock the jury intimated that they had agreed to a verdict—upon which Judge Hilton was sent for. The jury then handed up their verdict,

assessing the damages against the Railroad Company at \$250,000. [Our Reporter learned that when the jury first retired, the views of the jury as to dam-ages ranged from one cent to three millions of

DR. CAMPRELL makes a full denial of the charges against him, and backs it up with the testimony of others, as will be seen below:

dollars.

Communicated. Ms. EDITOR:-The impression is still extant that I was bound over to stand trial in that outrageous prosecution, which was not the case. When the fair fortune hunter failed to make that big haul she had boasted about, and found that the facts drawn out on cross examination were against her, she was glad to have the case dismissed as easy as possible, as the Squire's docket will show. With due respect,

I am J. B. CAMPBELL. I am J. B. C Cincinnati, June 20th, 1859.

We the undersigned, know the circumstances, and believe Dr. Campbell to have been deeply wronged, and can fully exonerate him from

M. D. GAMBLE, A. HEWITT, SARAH GREEN SARAH T. SHEETS.

In five months (from November, 1854, to April, 1855.) 3,626 Mormons were landed at

the three ports of New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York. Of this number there were 2,919 from Great Britain and 28 from Ireland, 

The British have here very largely the as-cendency, having nearly six sevenths of this large emigration.

The present year this emigration has been of the same general character, with a large proportion of the Scandinavian element. The method pursued by the Mormon apostles abroad, and they have their emissaries in every country in the North of Europe, is to or-ganize a colony, and then send their flock to this country, whenever they have accumulated enough for a ship load.

The Bostonians have decided not to allow Powers' statue of Webster to be placed on the State House grounds, because they do not deem it a sufficiently good likeness of the great

Fall FROM A STEEFLE.—Betwom seven and eight o'clock this morning, a young man, about 18 years of age, named Lawrence Murphy, a carpenter by trade, fell from the Southwest steeple of the new St. Joseph's Church, and was killed. Ha was at work on a scaffold, engaged in fitting a wooden window frame in one of the openings, when he either lost his balance or the scaffold yielded, and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of one hundred feet. He clung to the frame he was adjusting, and both came down together. Both of his hands were broken off at the wrist, and the bones protruded through the flesh. He must have received very serious internal injuries, for he expired in about fifteen minuths after the accident. He was unconscious when FALL PRON A STREPLE. Between seven and ter the accident. He was unconscious when picked up, and remained so till he breathed his last. A priest came upon the ground soon after the young man fell and attended him un-til his death. It is somewhat singular that two of the family should have fallen from the same building. It was only last Summer that an elder brother, Thomas Murphy, fell from a scaffold in the inside of the building, and escaped with a broken arm.—Albany Journal, 17th.

### HOME INTEREST.

Planes-For the best and most durable Pianofortes and Melodeons, go to BRITTING & Bnos. See their advertiseme at in another column

Female Diseases -- A large proportion of the female sex suffer from some ir, regularity in the menstrual secretion. All such a fferings, whether from suppression, excessive h'ow, or painful discharge, can find sure and perma nent relief in the well-tried PERUVIAN SYRUP, which acts, in such cases, almost like magic, by giving tone to the whole system, enriching the blood and obviating costiveness. Office-128 Fourth street, up stairs, where a pamphlet, descriptive of this medicine, may be obtained gratis.

The Brittings, of 227 Fifth street, are making good display of Millinery Goods. See their advertisement.

The highest perfection in the Photographic art has been attained by Messrs. Balt THOMAS, No. 120 West Fourth street, near Bace. In the taking of Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, they have no superlors in America. They him to please, and always hit the mark.

Daguerrean Gallery, South west orner of Sixth and Western Row, over Ha'nnaford's Drug Store. Pictures taken and put n good cases for 20 ets. Warranted to please.

Those who want to get good and cheap likenesses of themselves, or friends, should call immediately at Applegate's Broadway Gallery of Art. The cost of likenesses at this establishment is only 25 cents each.

Harlan & Wilson, No. 30 West Fourth treet, pay particular attention to the Photographic art. Call at their rooms and examine

#### EPITOME--AUCTION SALES.

onnson-Tuesday morning, June 21, 9½ o'clock, Merchant Tailors' Clothing Goods, Trimmings, etc.

BRASHEARS & Co.—Tuesday morning, June 21, 95 o'clock.—Tea, Tobacco, etc., and Hats. See adver-

MARRIED,

of Tiffin.

Mills & Co.-Tuesday morning, June 21, 9% o'clock Hoop-iron, Cutlery, Paper, etc. See advertise ment.

# On the 7th inst , at the residence of L. Stem, Esq. Tithn, O., by Calvin E. Fisher, Mr. Fard, S. Gid Dings, of Cincinnati, to Miss Mollie E. Marshall

SPECIAL NOTICES. 'TIS sweet to hear the faithfullwatch dog's bark, Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home. 'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark Our coming, and grow brighter when we come.

Tis sweet to know that all this joy screne May come from the possession of a LADD, WEB-STER & UO'S Family Sewing Machine, -Byron,

SO OXFORD FEMALE COL-LEGE.—The Annual Commencement in this Institution will be held on the evening of Thursday, the Edd inst. The public Anniversary Addresses before the Societies will be delivered on Tuesday and Wednesdoy evenings, and the public examinations of the classes will commence on Friday, and continue through Monday and Tuesday, immediately preceding.

J. W. SCOTT.

je20

President.

# IMPROVED INDIANS.

GRAND WAR DANCE.

At Harrison, on Wednesday the 22.

PROTHERS OF THE L. O. of R. M wishing to participate will report themselves at Gronge Segrara's, on the above morning at the oclock; or, TO-NIGHT, at Niami Tribe, Tickets for the round trip \$1; a grand feast included,

J. B. MOONEY,

je21-a\* Ch. Com. of Arrangement.

# CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE CATH-THE CORNER STONE OF THE CATH-OLIC INSTITUTE, corner Vine and Long-worth streets, will be laid in the afternoon of THURSDAY, June 23.

The procession-under the charge of Grand Mar-shal G. H. UPHOFF, and Assistant Grand Mar-shall G. H. UPHOFF, and Assistant Grand Mar-ther right resting on Eighth, displaying southwardly to Seventh, and thence castwardly on Seventh, in the following order. FIRST DIVISION.

ASSISTANT GRAND NARSHAL-H. H. CORORST. St. Mary's Society, Covington, St. Aloysius Young Mon's Society, Covington-

St. Aloysus
Newport.
St. Michael's Society Storr's Township.
St. Aloysus Orphan Society, Cincinnati.
German Relief Society. Cincinnati.
SECOND DIVISION. ASSISTANT GRAND MARSHAL-F. MARTIN. Charles Borromeo Library Society, Cincin-

sti; St. Peter's Auxiliary Benevolent Fociety, St. Avier Church; St. Joseph's Orphan Society, St. Xavier Church; St. Joseph's Orphan Society, St. Xavier Church; Sodality at St. Xavier Church; St. Joseph's Society, St. Joseph's Church; St. Aloysius Young Men's Society, St. Joseph's hurch hurch. St. Willibrordus Society, St. Willibrordus Church.

THIRD DIVISION. ASSISTANT URAND MARSHAL-W. S. ROSECRANS, St. Charles Borromco Society, St. Philomena's Paul's Society, St. Paul's Church; Catasanticus Library Society, Cathedral; Patrick's Roman Catholic Benevolent Society.

St. Patrick's Bonian Catholic Benevolent Society, Cathedral;
St. Peter's and St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, Cathedral;
Officers of the Institute, and Orators of the day.
Other Societies wishing a place in the procession will make application to the Grand Marshal before 11 A. M., on Wednesday.
At 2 P. M. precisely, the procession will take up the line of march in the following order:
West on Eighth to Western Row; upWestern Row to Fifteenth; east on Fifteenth to Roc; up Race to Green; East on Green to Vine; down Vine to Thirteenth count; cast on Thirteenth to Main; down Main to Abigall; east on Abigall to Spring; down Spring to Hunt; west on Hunt to Main; down Main to Righth; east on Eighth to Spramore; down Sycamore to Fourth; west on Fourth to Vine; up Vine to the Institute.

Fourth; west on Fourth to Vine; up Vine to the Institute.

Upon arriving at the Institute the column will divide and the procession counter march, so dist the Societies will occupy the site and the adjoining streets of the new building. The corner-stone will then be blessed and laid by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Cincinnati; after which an address in German will be delivered from the stand on Vine Street, near Sixth, by the Hon. Jos. E. Egly, and one in English from the stand on Longworth Street, near Vine Street, by P. McGroarty, Esq.

A grand celebration of the occasion will take place in the evening of the same day, at Piko's Opera Hall, at which will be delivered an oration by Donald F. X. McLeod, Esq., and addresses by the Bight Rev. Bishop Henni, of Milwackie, and the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Instrumental and Vocal Music by the Philharminic and other Societies.

The Exercises at the Opera Hall will commence at a o'clock F. M.

West Fourth Street. Tickets for Admission to the Hall 25 Cts. G. H. UPHOFF, Grand Marshal

BARGAINS! BARGA INS!!

No. 74

CHIRLY BUT

WEST FOURT/A STREET.

DELAND, GOSSAGE & CUYLER'S

SECOND

Great Annual

CLOSING OUT SALE.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

our Entire Stock of Dress Goods and Family Dry Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. A rare opportunity is offered to secur

ALL OF OUR

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES.

rhad at Prices much below their Cost in

NEW YORK.

Summer Shawls and Mantillas.

In great variety, at half the r value,

Organdy, Barege & Grenadine Robes

REDUCED VERY LOW.

Bareges, Grenadines.

SA, SEINGELL, PLUE

ORGANDIES AND CHINTS,

DESCRIPTION OF CROSS.

AT COST.

Ducals, 12c. reduced from 37% cents. Chailles, 12% sents. Yard Wide Blenched Shirting at 10 cents. Lawns, 8% coute: Blenched and Brown Muslims, 6% cents.

Calicoes, 614 cents. White Brilliants, 10 cents. Buff Brilliants, 1214 cents. Fonlard Silke, 50 cents. Yard Wide Chints, 12% cents.

English Barege, 15 cents. Plaid Silks, 37% cents.

Two-Flounced Barege Anglais Reber, \$5. Parasols, too., 75c, and \$1, &c.

2.45 I J IX OF A 27 A X A DELAND, GOSSAGE & CUYLER,

[jels]

PIANO AND MELODEON HOUSE.

BUITTING & BRO., Pinp o Parte & Alciodeon Makers & Deniers NO 227 FIFTH ST., NEAR PLUM.

SOLE AGENTS for the sale of J. Brittings, Cincinnati, O. G. F. Holmes, N. Y. Steek & Grape, N. Y. H. Hansen, N. Y. Wm. Miller's, N. Y. Wm. Miller's, N. Y.

Celebrated Piano Fortes.

Every Plano warranted for ten years.

N. B. Planos and Metodeoms timed and repaired thoroughly. Planes to leftron Seto St., perquarter.

BRITTING & BRU.

No. 227 Fifth street, near Plum.

C. AUSTIN'S, Melodeoms.

For Sale.

500 KINDS OF SONGS.

AT THE

FIFTH STREET PERIODICAL STORE. No. 168, bet, Race and Elm Sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

BECALL EARLY AND OFTEN.

Cheap and Good! Cheap and Good!

PARTLETT'S PATENT.—THE PUBLIC can now be supplied with a good Family Sewing Machine, for the low price of Six Bollars. Call and examine it. Local and Traveling Agents wanted throughout the west.

Office, No. 46 Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 53 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. 1921-aw E. E. HIGGINS, General Agent.

ELECTRIC OIL

THE CURES MADE BY PROF. DE
GRATH, with his "ELECTRIC OH.,"
are so near miracles as to resemble the famed Scripture accounts of similar cures in ancient times by the
anointing with oil, and these cures are so wonderful
and instantaneous, so satisfactory and mitigating of
human til, as te call upon public functionaries, and
those having charge of public institutions for the
sick and antigring, to look well into the well attested
merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil."

Professor Dr. Graff, therefore, has deposited \$100
with the Mayor, the same to be forfeited if the "Electric Oil," sold at Philadelphia, fails to cure a single
Case of Rheumitism, or Pains in the Back, or Limbs,
Plies, Sores or Burns, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked
Breast, Sore Nipples, Bronchial Affections, Swelled
Glands, Felors, Siffness in the Joints, Sprains,
Brulses, Sores, on man or beast, or Scratches and
Splints on horses; also, Deafness
Price 25 cents, 30 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

Caution. Re sure and get DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC Oil. Its the only genuine.

Wholesale and Retail, by

Oorner Fourth and Wainut streets.

\*\*For Saile by all Bruggists.\*\* jezi THE CURES MADE BY PROF. DE

Removal.

THE CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSU-HE CINCINNATI Equation 10, 30 West
RANCE COMPANY has moved to No. 30 West
Third street, in the basement of the New Masonic
Hall.
JOSEPH K. SMITH,
1621-10t
Secretary.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!. WE HAVE RECEIVED

100 Cases St. Julien Claret. we offer at a small advance. E. B. & W. B. COLEMAN, 5 and 6 Burnet House Building. CHAMPAIGNE WINES.

66 GREENSEAL,"
"IMPERIAL."
"HEIDSIECK," And other favorite brands, annetantly on hand,
E. B. & W. B. COLEMAN,
je21 5 and 6 Burnet House Building TOILET SOAP.

300 GROSS TOILET SOAP, On consignment, very low.

Hotels, Boarding-Houses and families would do
well to examine the stock. e the stock, E. B. & W. B. COLEMAN, 5 and 6 Burnet House Building

CHEAP BONNETS! MONEY SAVED-MAGNIFICENT DIS-PLAY of New Millinery Goods, at No. 227 Fifth street, near Flunt. We are selling all the new styles of Fronch Bonnets. Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c. Bonnet Materials, Siks, Crapes, Laces, Illusions, and every article in the Millinery line, at half paices. We are in the daily receipt of all the new and desirable styles throughout the senson. Call and examins, ble styles throughout the senson. Call and examins, No. 227 Fifth street, near Plum. No. B. Bonnets Bleached and Pressed.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE OFFICE OF

Ladd, Webster & Co's, SEWING MACHINES

Saddlers and Harness Makers' use. For sale cheap. ALSO-A well selected assortment of

A good article of Six-cord Cable Linen Thread for

SEWING MACHINE TWIST, Cotton and Linen Thread, Oil, &c. Constantly on hand.

G. C. KNIFFIN.

No. 6 West Fourth street.

GROVER & BAKER

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